

Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D.C. 20505

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11 DEC 1990  
OCA 4111-90

The Honorable Jack Brooks  
Chairman  
Committee on the Judiciary  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is in response to your letter of November 20, 1990 requesting information about a software product called PROMIS. You indicated that you had been informed that the Central Intelligence Agency had obtained copies of this software.

We have checked with Agency components that track data processing procurement or that would be likely users of PROMIS, and we have been unable to find any indication that the Agency ever obtained PROMIS software. If you have some more specific information regarding this matter, we would appreciate hearing from you.

I hope this information is helpful to you in your current investigation.

Sincerely,

36 CFR-1256.50-Statutory Restrictions

E. Norbert Garrett  
Director of Congressional Affairs

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
**UNCLASSIFIED**  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

**Central Intelligence Agency  
Office of General Counsel  
Washington, D.C. 20505**

**Date: 14 APRIL 94**

<b>To:</b>	<b>JOHN DWYER</b>	
<b>Organization:</b>	<b>DEP'T OF JUSTICE</b>	
<b>Phone:</b>	<b>202/514-4969</b>	
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<b>From:</b>	36 CFR 1256.50 - Statutory Restrictions	
<b>Organization:</b>	<b>LITIGATION DIVISION</b>	
<b>Phone:</b>		
<b>Fax:</b>		

**Number of Pages (Including Cover) 2**

**Comments: Here is the copy you requested--Margaret will see you with the rest tomorrow at 9:30.**

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3/17

36 CFR 1256.50 - Statutory Restrictions

Chapman, J. H.

DH

Congressional Research (C.A. and others)  
did research

Congressional Office would say, Sam Brooks  
did work on it for a while and  
told me people

Work continued 7/1984

included in Congress a long time and  
from

It was very thorough and very

found in 1983 continued 7/1984 in  
computer from the summer time and  
most

many contractors of Hansen (mainly  
7/2000 Dr. M.)

- no connection to PERMITS software

- INSLAW PROMIS had never been in use or obtained by the CIA

- Said another PROMIS program in use is a couple of other components

- it was from SSPC

- back copy

NPIC - North Photo Integ. Center  
(unclassified company)  
has produced 25/36  
not in use as of 3/91

FAC - Foreign Affairs Project Group  
also had SSPC PROMIS  
- no longer in use as of 3/91 (had not  
used it for over a year)

Dir. of Science & Technology

- in addition to several others

- a copy of PROMIS to the

- a 1/2 hour

- did follow up to determine if  
there is a SSPC

- called SSPC SOC #

and determined need date

→ telephone 617 - 354-1508

NPIC actually reports to D-T  
feedback

Ek initiated an OIG investigation -  
- OIG requested the transcript of  
meeting / time  
(Unit / OIG meeting on 4/27/93)  
found copy of the transcript of  
(Form 884)

SSP's software was ~~off~~ line at  
that point  
- never had any type of comparison

see  
production

after Brooks inquiry, there were no  
further confidential inquiries

Terry Miller also made inquiry in 3/93  
- responded to Miller in 7/5/93  
received section 424  
no additional investigation

SSX 1 - 2/93

- made inquiries about participation  
of Wankel + Cadizans in  
India, CA

INSCA had written to DeLoe  
+ he forwarded letter to  
CIA

CCA (Husky) handled the response + looked  
out the components  
- top priority  
- name check

(done by DI, etc.)

had searched Casey files to see if  
direction of Wankel or had  
represented them in some way  
+ no record on Casey / Wankel  
connection

there were no records found to link  
the individuals named as  
indicated

no records on Cadizans

Elliot Richardson letter

in small way  
about S. C. L. L.

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Office of General Counsel  
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**Number of Pages (Including Cover) 9**

**Comments: David Holmes asked me to send you copies of these letters (Richardson's letter to the DCI on the INSLAW matter & our response to him). Please feel free to call me if you have any questions.**

**UNCLASSIFIED**



## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

Office of General Counsel

3 January 1994

Elliot L. Richardson, Esq.  
Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy  
International Square Building  
1825 Eye Street, NW, Suite 1100  
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mr. Richardson:

Director Woolsey has asked me to respond to your October 1, 1993 letter in which you raised a number of questions about your client INSLAW's PROMIS software. To the extent possible, I will answer your questions and address some of your concerns with this letter.

At the outset, I must emphasize that CIA cooperated completely with the House Committee on the Judiciary during its investigation into INSLAW's allegations. This cooperation is consistent with the Agency's policy. The CIA conducted a thorough, far-ranging search for information related to the Committee's inquiry. The results of that search, duly reported to the Committee, were that the Agency found no information to substantiate any Agency involvement in the INSLAW matter under investigation by the Judiciary Committee.

From your letter it appears that one element of the Agency's report to the Judiciary Committee, i.e., that some CIA components have, in fact, purchased a software package marketed under the name PROMIS, may have generated confusion. The software referred to here is not INSLAW's PROMIS, but rather software manufactured and distributed by different companies (Strategic Software Planning Corporation and Digital Planning, Inc., respectively), that performs different functions and has a different name (Project Management Integrated System). Despite the fact that this software shares the PROMIS acronym, CIA found that the PROMIS software marketed by Strategic Software Planning Corporation and purchased by some CIA components beginning in 1984 is wholly unrelated to INSLAW's PROMIS. This explanation should clarify CIA's report to the Committee that Strategic Software Planning Corporation's PROMIS is the only PROMIS software on which CIA located information in the course of the searches it conducted in relation to the INSLAW matter.

Elliot L. Richardson, Esq.  
3 January 1994  
Page 2

Your letter posed several questions; for the sake of organization, I have responded to them in the order posed. First of all, CIA candidly and in good faith responded to the House Judiciary Committee's inquiry on the INSLAW matter. As you know, DDCI Kerr's November 18, 1991, letter to Chairman Brooks stated that, after thorough investigation CIA could find no indication that it ever purchased or otherwise obtained INSLAW's PROMIS or any derivatives of it. In that letter, DDCI Kerr explained that some CIA components had purchased a software package marketed under the name PROMIS from Strategic Software Planning Corporation, however, his explanation was evidently insufficient to forestall confusion over the name. To clarify, CIA examined the PROMIS software purchased from Strategic Software Planning Corporation and found no link between the vendor or its distributor and INSLAW or Hadron.

Secondly, you ask how CIA accounts for a claim in *Wired* magazine that the CIA actually determined that it has INSLAW's PROMIS software and that the Agency obtained it from the Justice Department. The CIA cannot explain the allegations of *Wired* magazine's anonymous source, but it can set the record straight. In fact the Agency did not determine that it had obtained INSLAW's PROMIS from the Justice Department, on the contrary, CIA determined that it had not purchased or otherwise obtained INSLAW's PROMIS or any derivative of it. The Agency is unaware of the identity of *Wired* magazine's source and therefore cannot explain the source's motives.

With respect to your questions about the use and implementation of PROMIS in CIA, I reemphasize that the CIA never acquired INSLAW's PROMIS.

Lastly, you inquire about any role CIA may have played in the distribution of INSLAW's PROMIS to foreign entities. The CIA did not play any role, directly or indirectly, in any such sale or distribution. In this connection, Special Counsel Nicholas J. Bua, who recently conducted a thorough investigation of the INSLAW matter, found no evidence to support claims that the Justice Department distributed a proprietary version of PROMIS to foreign governments for use in intelligence or law enforcement operations.

In addition to your specific questions, you requested that the Director take a number of actions, including designating someone to receive information about the INSLAW matter in confidence and undertaking further investigation of the matter. The Director does not find these steps necessary at the present time, for the following reasons:

Elliot L. Richardson, Esq.  
3 January 1994  
Page 3

- The CIA already has an independent Inspector General who is empowered to investigate violations of law or regulations and any fraud, abuses, or deficiencies that may occur in Agency programs or operations.
- Employees who report to the Inspector General on matters within his jurisdiction are entitled by law (section 17 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949) to confidentiality and freedom from reprisal. In addition to the protections it offers informants, the Office of Inspector General is institutionally established and well known to CIA employees.

There is no reason to designate someone new to receive information on the INSLAW matter when we have an Inspector General who is empowered to offer informants all appropriate protections.

Nor do we believe that it is necessary or appropriate to undertake further inquiries into the INSLAW matter as you recommend. INSLAW's allegations of Justice Department improprieties with respect to its PROMIS software have been investigated thoroughly by a number of independent entities over the years. In addition, the Agency has made extensive and thorough internal inquiries to determine whether it ever obtained INSLAW's PROMIS software. None of these external or internal inquiries produced any credible evidence of CIA involvement in the INSLAW matter. Accordingly, we do not believe that expending additional time and money in further investigation would be a responsible use of public resources. The Agency stands by its previous statements on the record in this matter.

I hope this addresses the issues raised in your letter to the Director.

Yours truly,

36.CFR 1256.50 - Statutory Restrictions

cc: John Dwyer, Department of Justice

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RETIRED PARTNER

October 1, 1993

ER 93-1877/4

General Counsel

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The Honorable R. James Woolsey  
Director  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, DC 20505

Dear Jim:

Thanks very much for calling me back the other day in response to my question about whether or not the CIA has been using INSLAW, Inc.'s PROMIS software. This letter follows up your expression of willingness to refer to the appropriate people any additional questions I might have. As it turns out, I have quite a few, but before I get to them, some exposition is necessary.

As you know, the House Judiciary Committee published on September 10, 1992 its Investigative Report entitled *The INSLAW Affair* confirming and supplementing the findings of the U.S. Bankruptcy Court and the U.S. District Court regarding the U.S. Justice Department's theft of INSLAW's PROMIS database management software product "through trickery, fraud and deceit." At some point during its three-year investigation, House Judiciary Committee Chairman Jack Brooks wrote to then CIA Director William H. Webster requesting CIA cooperation in determining the validity of claims that the CIA had obtained copies of the PROMIS software from the Justice Department and implemented PROMIS within the CIA. Chairman Brooks asked that the CIA:

. . . cooperate with the committee by determining whether the CIA has the PROMIS software or any derivative and to have the knowledgeable person or persons available for interviews by committee investigators . . . (*The INSLAW Affair*, p. 57.)

On December 11, 1990, the CIA's Director of Congressional Affairs, Mr. E. Norbert Garrett, responded that:

- 2 -

We have checked with Agency components that track data processing procurement or that would be likely users of PROMIS, and we have been unable to find any indication that the Agency ever obtained PROMIS software. (*Ibid.*)

The committee staff met with CIA representatives several months after a second letter from Chairman Brooks to the CIA Director, dated February 15, 1991. According to the House Judiciary Committee, the CIA representatives indicated "that after an extensive search within the Agency, no versions of the PROMIS software were found." (*Id.* at 58.)

On November 18, 1991, CIA Deputy Director Richard Kerr wrote to Chairman Brooks denying that the CIA had any versions of INSLAW's PROMIS software but disclosing that CIA components were currently using PROMIS software manufactured by Strategic Software Planning Corporation of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

On April 5, 1993, the CIA's Director of Public and Agency Information, Mr. Gary E. Foster, in response to a letter from Mr. Terry D. Miller, President of Government Sales Consultants, wrote as follows:

We have purchased software marketed under the name PROMIS from a Cambridge, Massachusetts, firm. They market PROMIS, PROMISLAN, and Intelligence Report System. Their PROMIS acronym refers to 'Project Management Information System' . . . .

As I understand what you told me, the General Counsel's Office of the CIA recently completed a thorough review of the question of the CIA's use of a computer software system known as PROMIS and advised you that the CIA is using one by that name that is identical to the PROMIS software system used by the National Security Agency (NSA) to keep track of NSA's signal intelligence (SIGINT) product. You referred me to page 80 of the Bua Report to the Attorney General which states, in part, that the NSA PROMIS is an acronym for Product Related On-line Management Information System, that the NSA PROMIS tracks NSA's intelligence product, and that NSA "developed" its PROMIS system independently of INSLAW's PROMIS software product. According to the Bua Report, NSA purchased a commercially available DBMS (Data Base Management System) called M204 from Computer Corporation of America and then developed the PROMIS application around the M204 DBMS.

Still another version of the CIA's involvement with PROMIS comes from present and former senior CIA officials.

The first source of this version is the January, 1993 issue of *Wired*, a national computer industry magazine, that quotes verbatim an interview with "a retired CIA official whose job it was to investigate the INSLAW allegations internally" in response to the House Judiciary Committee's request to CIA Director Webster:

- 3 -

Well, the congressional committees were after us to look into allegations that somehow the agency had been culpable of what would have been, in essence, taking advantage of, like stealing, the technology [PROMIS]. We looked into it and there was enough to it, the agency had been involved.

INSLAW President William Hamilton has listened to a recording of this interview.

The second source is an individual well known to William Hamilton and Mrs. Hamilton, who with her husband is a principal owner and officer of INSLAW, and known indirectly to me through the individual's responsible position in a well-known and well-respected national organization. In January, 1991, this individual, with the concurrence of one or more senior CIA officials, conveyed the following information to Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, in words or substance:

There was a longstanding requirement in the U.S. intelligence community for compatible database management software. The U.S. intelligence community obtained a copy of INSLAW's PROMIS from the U.S. Justice Department, secretly and without license from INSLAW, in order to determine whether INSLAW's software was versatile enough to be able to satisfy this longstanding intelligence requirement. After determining that INSLAW's PROMIS was, in fact, sufficiently versatile, the U.S. intelligence community integrated INSLAW's PROMIS with a software product from another company and then implemented the combined software product in the CIA and other intelligence agencies. Later, the U.S. intelligence community appointed someone by the name of Lindsey to package a special, reduced-functionality version of the U.S. intelligence community's PROMIS for sale by Earl W. Brian to the intelligence and law enforcement agencies of foreign governments throughout the world.

In the light of all of the foregoing, I find it impossible to avoid the only hypothesis that seems on its face to fit the available facts. It is that the CIA has been deliberately misleading Congress and INSLAW about its unauthorized acquisition and use of INSLAW's PROMIS software. This hypothesis would account for the failure to disclose to the House Judiciary Committee even the existence of the mission-critical, intelligence production version of PROMIS, notwithstanding the extensive search which the CIA told the Committee it had conducted, and would also account for the published statement by the unnamed retired CIA official who claims, in effect, that the CIA's response to the Committee concealed the fact that the CIA *does* have INSLAW's PROMIS and that the CIA obtained it from the Justice Department. Finally, the hypothesis would also account for the information furnished directly to the Hamiltons, including its reference to the integration of INSLAW's PROMIS with another company's software product, which could be Computer Corporation's M204 DBMS.

Reinforcing this hypothesis is the improbability that the consistency of statements in the CIA's official disclosures both with information furnished to the Hamiltons in January, 1991 and

- 4 -

with an interview published in January, 1993 is purely coincidental. It would be equally remarkable if the CIA just happened to employ two software systems, both called PROMIS, which had no connection with INSLAW's PROMIS.

By this route I come to some obvious questions:

- How could the CIA have failed, in two written responses to the House Judiciary Committee's inquiry on PROMIS, to have revealed even the existence of its mainframe-based PROMIS, particularly in view of the fact that the CIA's mainframe-based PROMIS is evidently critical to the agency's mission?
- How can the CIA account for *Wired* magazine's report that the CIA, in response to the House Judiciary Committee's inquiry, actually determined that it *has* INSLAW's PROMIS software and that it obtained it from the U.S. Justice Department?
- Does the CIA use its PC-based PROMIS to interact with its mainframe-based PROMIS?
- What were the dates of implementation in the CIA of the mainframe-based PROMIS and the PC-based PROMIS?
- What entity or entities assisted in either the development, customization or implementation of the CIA's mainframe-based PROMIS?
- What entity or entities, if any, provide software support services for the mainframe-based PROMIS in the CIA and the NSA?
- Did the CIA play any role, directly or indirectly, in enabling, facilitating, or directing the sale or distribution of INSLAW's PROMIS software to foreign intelligence and law enforcement agencies?
- Was a U.S. intelligence employee or contractor by the name of Lindsey or a similar-sounding name designated by the U.S. intelligence community to package the version of INSLAW's PROMIS allegedly operating in the CIA and the NSA for sale to foreign intelligence and law enforcement agencies?

In addition to seeking and making available to INSLAW the answers to these questions, the CIA could helpfully contribute to uncovering the truth by taking several other specific actions.

- 5 -

In response to Attorney General Reno's request for INSLAW's views as to the steps necessary to bring the INSLAW affair to a conclusion, my recommendations dealt, inter alia, with the need to assure present and former Justice Department employees who have information relevant to the INSLAW affair that they will have nothing to fear if they come forward. I cannot do better than make similar recommendations to you, as follows:

1. That you announce to CIA employees that, in light of the concern that some CIA employees may be reluctant to furnish information about the INSLAW case because of fear of reprisal, you are giving unequivocal assurance to any current or former employee of the CIA who does come forward with any such information that no such reprisal will be tolerated. We think it would also be helpful if you specifically authorized me, as INSLAW's senior counsel, to communicate that assurance to any individual known to INSLAW who claims to have such information.
2. That you make public within the CIA the name, address, and telephone number of an individual designated by you to receive, in confidence, information relating to the INSLAW case, including information about any alleged distribution or sale of PROMIS in connection with U.S. intelligence and/or national security programs, and that you publicly announce to CIA employees that individuals who volunteer such information may do so without risking the loss of their security clearances or criminal prosecution under the espionage laws of the United States.
3. That you order a search of foreign intelligence databases, including the PROMIS databases in the CIA and the NSA, to determine the full extent of the dissemination of PROMIS to other governments.

A second set of actions would lead to a comparison between the INSLAW PROMIS source code and the source code for the CIA's PROMIS. We believe that at least one individual with extensive knowledge of INSLAW's PROMIS software has to be part of any such team in order to ensure that the team knows what to look for. It is my understanding that access to the CIA PROMIS source code can be worked out in a way that does not expose the investigators to the classified CIA PROMIS database. I urge, therefore, that you immediately authorize this comparison.

I look forward to hearing from you after you have had a chance to consider these thoughts.

With warm regard,

Sincerely yours,



Elliot L. Richardson



*With Compliments of*

---

Elliot Richardson

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October 1, 1993

The Honorable R. James Woolsey  
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- What entity or entities, if any, provide software support services for the mainframe-based PROMIS in the CIA and the NSA?
- Did the CIA play any role, directly or indirectly, in enabling, facilitating, or directing the sale or distribution of INSLAW's PROMIS software to foreign intelligence and law enforcement agencies?
- Was a U.S. intelligence employee or contractor by the name of Lindsey or a similar-sounding name designated by the U.S. intelligence community to package the version of INSLAW's PROMIS allegedly operating in the CIA and the NSA for sale to foreign intelligence and law enforcement agencies?

In addition to seeking and making available to INSLAW the answers to these questions, the CIA could helpfully contribute to uncovering the truth by taking several other specific actions.

In response to Attorney General Reno's request for INSLAW's views as to the steps necessary to bring the INSLAW affair to a conclusion, my recommendations dealt, inter alia, with the need to assure present and former Justice Department employees who have information relevant to the INSLAW affair that they will have nothing to fear if they come forward. I cannot do better than make similar recommendations to you, as follows:

1. That you announce to CIA employees that, in light of the concern that some CIA employees may be reluctant to furnish information about the INSLAW case because of fear of reprisal, you are giving unequivocal assurance to any current or former employee of the CIA who does come forward with any such information that no such reprisal will be tolerated. We think it would also be helpful if you specifically authorized me, as INSLAW's senior counsel, to communicate that assurance to any individual known to INSLAW who claims to have such information.
2. That you make public within the CIA the name, address, and telephone number of an individual designated by you to receive, in confidence, information relating to the INSLAW case, including information about any alleged distribution or sale of PROMIS in connection with U.S. intelligence and/or national security programs, and that you publicly announce to CIA employees that individuals who volunteer such information may do so without risking the loss of their security clearances or criminal prosecution under the espionage laws of the United States.
3. That you order a search of foreign intelligence databases, including the PROMIS databases in the CIA and the NSA, to determine the full extent of the dissemination of PROMIS to other governments.

A second set of actions would lead to a comparison between the INSLAW PROMIS source code and the source code for the CIA's PROMIS. We believe that at least one individual with extensive knowledge of INSLAW's PROMIS software has to be part of any such team in order to ensure that the team knows what to look for. It is my understanding that access to the CIA PROMIS source code can be worked out in a way that does not expose the investigators to the classified CIA PROMIS database. I urge, therefore, that you immediately authorize this comparison.

I look forward to hearing from you after you have had a chance to consider these thoughts.

With warm regard,

Sincerely yours,



Elliot L. Richardson

Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20505

18 November 1991

RECEIVED

NOV 20 1991

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

The Honorable Jack Brooks  
Chairman  
Committee on the Judiciary  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is in response to your letter of February 15, 1991 in which you provided additional information about a software product called PROMIS and related matters in connection with an investigation being carried out by the Committee on the Judiciary. In Director Webster's letter of March 1, 1991, he assured you that we would do everything we could to determine if we had information relevant to this investigation.

The delay in responding formally to your request was caused by our desire that this response be as final and complete as possible. To that end, we have been in contact with your staff over the past several months to determine if there were any additional allegations regarding CIA and PROMIS software that needed to be addressed in our response. While I understand that Committee staff may have a few additional areas of inquiry, I do not want to further delay our response.

Based on the new information provided in your letter, an additional search of Agency component files was conducted. In addition, my staff spoke with key personnel in each of the Agency's Directorates and other independent offices, who consulted with appropriate officials within their components that track data processing procurement or who would be likely users of such software. We have found no indication from our search that the Agency has ever purchased or otherwise obtained PROMIS software constituting the "Prosecutors Management Information System" or any derivatives of such software.

During the course of our search, we did discover that several Agency components have purchased software that is being marketed under the name "PROMIS" from Strategic Software

The Honorable Jack Brooks

Planning Corporation in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Its distributor is Digital Planning, Incorporated, in Newport Beach, California. These companies market software identified as PROMIS, PROMISLAN, and Intelligent Report System. The PROMIS software marketed by these corporations is referred to as "Project Management Integrated Systems." It is our understanding that the software which interests the Judiciary Committee, although bearing the same acronym, is referred to as "Prosecutors Management Information System"--a system which is distinctly different from the one that we purchased from Strategic Software Planning Corporation. We have not found any information linking Strategic Software Planning Corporation or Digital Planning, Inc., with Inslaw or Hadron.

The Agency has had some contracts with Hadron, but they are not related to the Prosecutor's Management Information System (PROMIS) or software that performs PROMIS-like functions, and have nothing to do with any issues under investigation by the Committee as we understand them. We have no record that this Agency was ever in contact with Dr. Earl Brian or had any relationship with him in connection with any of these contracts or otherwise.

We do not understand the significance of your reference to the Agency's 1983 use of a "floating point system". Floating point refers to the use of floating point notation (a way of representing extremely large numbers) either in hardware or software. Many, if not most, of the Agency mainframe and minicomputer based systems utilize this notation to speed the processing of numeric calculations. This system has no particular relationship to PROMIS nor is it a derivative of PROMIS. We have not found that any of the Agency's systems using a floating point notation operate a software program called "Data Point."

We have found no information to substantiate allegations that this Agency assisted the Egyptian government in acquiring the PROMIS or PROMIS-like software through the Foreign Military Assistance Program or otherwise.

After discussions with numerous knowledgeable Agency personnel, we have found no record or recollection of the matters pertaining to PROMIS or Inslaw alleged to have taken place in your letter. Of course, we have no way of knowing



The Honorable Jack Brooks

whether any Agency contractors at some point ever acquired PROMIS software, but none did so on behalf of the Agency. Moreover, although we have no indication that any such acquisition took place, we cannot rule out the possibility that an Agency employee acting on his own behalf and without any official authorization or funds acquired PROMIS for his own personal use.

In sum, we have conducted a thorough, far-ranging search based on the new information you provided and can find nothing to substantiate any Agency involvement in the matters under investigation by the Judiciary Committee. In the absence of any further specific information, we believe that we now have exhausted all avenues of inquiry. However, based upon discussions between our staffs, I understand that there may be additional information developed during the course of your investigation that could require further inquiry on CIA's part. I have instructed my staff to assist your staff as necessary to tie up any loose ends in this matter.

Sincerely,

36 CFR 1256.50 - Statutory Restrictions



CIA

get 12/11/90  
letter

House

CIA claimed no promise found

Bra - 10

Revised

Fraction & well-known

Wired with

Adverse

... 1000 ...

3/17

Strategic Software Planning Corp.

# Iron release - 617-354-1504

new # 617-288-29000

machine answers "Cambridge Management"

---

3/17 John Matheson / Digital Planning, Inc.

no answer @ 714-476-1020



STRATEGIC SOFTWARE  
PLANNING CORPORATION

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## NEWS RELEASE

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:  
Cambridge, MA - October 5, 1990

For more information contact:  
Massimo Grimaldi (SSP) 617-354-1504 x23  
John Mather (DPI) 714-476-1020

### Digital Planners, Inc. to represent Strategic Software Planning's PROMIS, project management software.

One source availability for PC, VAX, and UNIX-based project management solutions.

Strategic Software Planning Corporation (SSP) of Cambridge, MA and Digital Planners, Inc. (DPI) of Newport Beach, CA announced today the appointment of DPI as an exclusive distributor of SSP's PROMIS a project management software system developed by Strategic Software. Effective immediately, Digital Planners will resell SSP's PROMIS, PROMISLAN, and Intelligent Report System.

Digital Planners, Inc. develops and markets EASYTRAK, a project management software system which runs on DEC VAX computers under the VMS operating system and on all UNIX platforms under the UNIX System V or compatible operating system. Strategic Software's PROMIS project management system runs on IBM-PC compatible microcomputers under a single-user DOS environment and on a variety of Local Area Networks.

The DPI/SSP relationship began in 1988 when DPI resold a version of SSP's PROMIS compatible with their EASYTRAK on the VAX. According to John Mather, President of Digital Planners, "PROMIS is one of the best microcomputer-based systems on the market. Representing it opens up a unique marketing opportunity for us, as it will allow us to meet the PC needs of our customers as well as allowing us the opportunity to provide VAX and UNIX solutions for existing PROMIS users. As the exclusive distributor for SSP's products, we look forward to expanded penetration for both product lines."

Under the Exclusive Distributor Agreement, DPI, along with its existing EASYTRAK product line, will market and resell SSP's PROMIS, a high-end advanced project management system; PROMISLAN, the Local Area Network version of PROMIS; and Intelligent Report



System, an add-on custom report writing module developed with the Intelligent Query database. All SSP sales personnel will join DPI to jointly market both product lines. Mr. Marvin Black, formerly Vice President of Sales for SSP, has joined DPI as Vice President of Field Operations. Mr. Mark Romano, previously SSP's Regional Sales Manager will join DPI as Director of Eastern Regional Sales, and Mr. Charlie Stapleton will join DPI as a Field Support Manager.

According to Mr. Massimo Grimaldi, President of Strategic Software Planning, "We appointed Digital Planners to represent our PROMIS product line because of their expertise in project management, their focus on integrated project management solutions, and their excellence in reaching the marketplace. This joint venture and the merging of the sales organizations will provide existing and future customers with a regionalized, tightly integrated one-stop source for PC, VAX, and UNIX solutions."

# # #



STRATEGIC SOFTWARE  
PLANNING CORPORATION

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## NEWS RELEASE

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Cambridge, MA - October 19, 1990

For more information contact:

Massimo Grimaldi (SSP) 617-354-1504 x23

John Mather (MSI) 714-476-1020

### Strategic Software Planning and Micro Synergy International to cross distribute their Microsoft® Windows-based Products.

Strategic Software Planning Corporation (SSP) and Micro Synergy International (MSI) announced today a cross distribution agreement between the two companies for their Microsoft Windows compatible products.

Strategic Software Planning develops and markets Project OUTLOOK, a Windows-based project planning and scheduling tool. Using CPM scheduling and other advanced project management techniques, Project OUTLOOK provides an easy-to-use, visual, and highly interactive approach to project tracking.

Micro Synergy International develops and markets ARTmaster, a Windows-based system which customizes HPGL files to generate high quality graphic presentations. It can facilitate changes to color, patterns, placement and size of graphic elements, text, etc.

In addition to each vendors own product line, Strategic Software will resell ARTmaster and Micro Synergy will resell Project OUTLOOK.

According to Massimo Grimaldi, President of Strategic Software Planning, "With ARTmaster, the project management graphics provided by Project OUTLOOK can now be enhanced and customized to exact user specifications, providing outstanding graphic presentations for management and customer presentations."

"ARTmaster was designed with project management graphics in mind and applies itself as a logical addition to project management software. The combination of these Windows products provides the most advanced project management software graphics available on the market today", stated John Mather, President of Micro Synergy International.

Strategic Software's Project OUTLOOK retails for \$295 and Micro Synergy's ARTmaster retails for \$495. Both products are available directly through the vendors as well as through a number of retail computer stores.

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150 CambridgePark Dr., Cambridge, MA 02140

NW: 15457 DocId: 70002065 Page 31  
Tel (617) 354-1504 Fax (617) 354-8207 Telex 380159 STRATSOFTCORP



**STRATEGIC SOFTWARE  
PLANNING CORPORATION**

October, 1990

Dear SSP Customer,

We are happy to announce the appointment of Digital Planners, Inc. of Newport Beach, CA as the Exclusive Distributor for SSP's PROMIS. Some of you may have already heard the exciting news about this agreement. A copy of the News Release is enclosed for your review.

Effective immediately, Digital Planners, Inc. will be handling all future inquiries regarding the purchase of SSP's PROMIS, PROMISLAN, and Intelligent Report System. Project OUTLOOK will continue to be available directly through Strategic Software Planning as well as through Digital Planners and a number of retail computer stores. Product development, customer support, technical support, and training will be provided through our office in Cambridge, MA.

Along with DPI, we are very excited about this Distributor Agreement and are confident that it will allow us to continue to provide the most advanced project management software products available for your DOS, VAX, UNIX or Microsoft Windows environment.

**SSP's PROMIS PRODUCT INFORMATION AND ORDERING:**

For future ordering or for just obtaining information about SSP's PROMIS, PROMISLAN, or Intelligent Report System, contact:

Digital Planners, Inc.  
4400 MacArther Blvd. Suite 800, Newport Beach, CA 92660  
Tel. (714) 476-1020 - Fax. (714) 833-7847

Digital Planners has regional sales offices throughout North America. Their corporate office in Newport Beach will refer you to your local DPI sales representative.

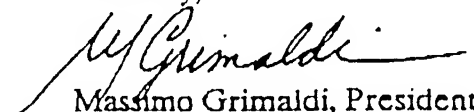
**OTHER:**

For technical assistance, customer support, training, or maintenance renewal services for all SSP products, or for Project OUTLOOK information and ordering, please contact SSP at:

Strategic Software Planning Corporation  
150 CambridgePark Drive, Cambridge, MA 02140  
Tel. (617) 354-1504 - Fax. (617) 354-8207

If you should have any questions about this arrangement, please do not hesitate to call us. We appreciate your business and look forward to meeting all of your future project management needs.

Sincerely,

  
Massimo Grimaldi, President



1/15/94 Review of CIA files

1st file

news clippings + NEXUS search

2nd file

12/11/90 Garnett letter to Brooks

12/17/90 internal memo re: search conducted  
+ sent no software found

2/23/91 - internal memo saying memo trace  
-- process

4/27/91 - documents re: major search

lots of info re: Hadron + dispute 7 books

William H.  
Webster

2/27/91 memo from Garnett to Webster DC

- noted that they conducted search

1/20/90 letter from Brooks

- Brooks sent another letter (near 2/91)

2 + 7 more info which led then

7/13/93 Dep't General Counsel  
David Holmes memo to DCI

- says no evidence that INSCA's  
PROMIS in use, but that  
NSA's PROMIS was used by  
SIGINT

- says it was a commercially  
available product adopted  
by the NSA for use as  
SIGINT report database

11/18/91

36 CFR-1256.50 - Statutory Restrictions

to Mark Brooks

→ found SSPC's ~~table~~ software but  
no others

Correspondence File

Sites were from Office of Congressional  
Affairs

- OCA took lead 7 the investigations most recently
  - earlier OGC took lead
- this file includes all OGC files

Tow

36 CFR 1256.50 - Statutory Restrictions

re: 7/93 Holmes reference to NSA  
report

- he got that reference ~~got~~ from  
Brian report

CC-MC

INSIDE  
CIA

8

3/11

TCW

36 CFR 1256.50 - Statutory Restrictions

do they still use PROMIS



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of the Associate Attorney General

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Washington, D.C. 20530

May 13, 1994

VIA FACSIMILE

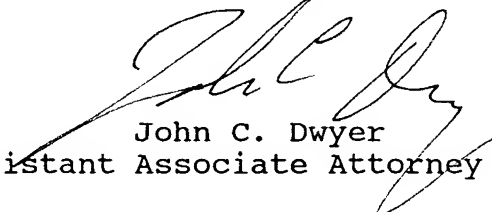
36 CFR 1256.50 - Statutory Restrictions  
Office of the General Counsel  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Ms. Schneider:

Attached is an excerpt from a draft of the Department of Justice's report on the allegations raised by INSLAW, Inc. I would appreciate your reviewing that excerpt and informing me if the Central Intelligence Agency has any objection to the public release of any information contained in the excerpt or if you have any reason to believe privacy considerations warrant non-disclosure. We drafted the report with an eye toward eventual public release so we do not anticipate any concerns. However, if you do have any objections, we would appreciate hearing from you no later than Wednesday, May 18, 1994.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

  
John C. Dwyer  
Assistant Associate Attorney General

Attachment



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of the Associate Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530.

FACIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE : 5-11-94

TO :

FACSIMILE No.: 36 CFR 1256.50 - Statutory Restrictions

TELEPHONE No.:

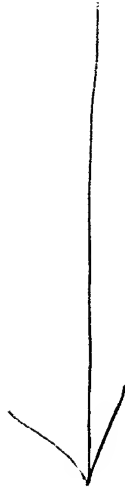
FROM : John C. Dwyer  
Assistant Associate Attorney General

FACSIMILE No.: (202) 514 - 1724

TELEPHONE NO.: (202) 514 - 4969

NO. OF PAGES : \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS : \_\_\_\_\_



The CIA uses a software system called Project Management Integrated System developed by Strategic Software Planning Corporation ("SSPC") of Cambridge, Massachusetts.<sup>23</sup> In response to congressional inquiries, the CIA undertook an extensive search to determine whether it had ever obtained INSLAW's PROMIS. As discussed in detail in the report of the House Judiciary Committee, it was subsequently determined that INSLAW's PROMIS had never been obtained or used by the CIA. (House Report 57-59.) We met with representatives of the CIA's General Counsel's Office and Office of Legislative Affairs who were involved in investigating the charges made by INSLAW. They detailed the

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breadth of the investigation undertaken by the CIA and confirmed the conclusion that INSLAW's PROMIS was never in use at the CIA. They also stated that their investigation uncovered the fact that SSPC's PROMIS system had been used at various times by the National Photographic Interpretation Center and by the Facilities Management Group. They also made their investigative files available for our review. Those files were fully consistent with the CIA's findings and indicated that an extensive effort to search for the software had been undertaken.<sup>24</sup>

... System.

... PROMIS.

... tl.

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<sup>24</sup> In INSLAW's Addendum, INSLAW argues that the CIA has made inconsistent and contradictory statements regarding the existence of INSLAW's PROMIS software at the CIA. (INSLAW Addendum 7.) In response to an inquiry from Chairman Brooks in late 1990, E. Norbett Garrett, the CIA's Director of Congressional Affairs, wrote:

We have checked with Agency components that track data processing procurement or that would be likely users of PROMIS, and we have been unable to find any indication that the Agency ever obtained PROMIS software. If you have some more specific information regarding this matter, we would appreciate hearing from you.

Subsequently, the CIA conducted a more thorough search at Chairman Brook's request. That search was fully documented in the materials provided to us by the CIA. In November 1991, CIA Deputy Director Richard Kerr informed Chairman Brooks that the more extensive search again revealed that INSLAW's PROMIS had never been obtained by the CIA although the CIA had used "PROMIS" software developed by Strategic Software Planning Corporation. We disagree with INSLAW that these statements are inconsistent or evidence of dissembling by the CIA.



Date: Friday, May 27, 1994 2:38 pm  
From: SMO02(METCALFE)  
Subject: language

John: It's probably most efficient for me to pass along that suggested CIA language this way: "The CIA advises that it does not have, nor has it ever had, any employment relationship, contractual relationship, or any other association with . . ."  
I take it from my Privacy Act contact over there that any phrasing along these lines would be OK by them. Hope this helps get it all wrapped up. Dan

MEMORANDUM TO FILE

SUBJECT: HAMILTON INFORMATION FROM CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE THAT THE CIA IS USING PROMIS AND THAT THE AGENCY MAY HAVE HELPED EGYPT OBTAIN THE SOFTWARE. INFORMATION OBTAINED VIA TELEPHONE CONVERSATION ON JANUARY 8, 1991.

DATE; JANUARY 8, 1991

BY: NED M. FRIECE, COMMITTEE INVESTIGATOR

On the above date William Hamilton contacted the Committee advising that he had obtained information concerning the use of his software by the CIA. He also advised that he obtained information that the CIA had assist the Egyptian government in the purchase of the PROMIS software.

Hamilton stated that a friend of the family who has ties with the CIA called relating the above information. According to this source the CIA had been using the software for a long period of time under a different name. Hamilton stated that he believed the name may have been DATA POINT or some other variation of the software.

Attempts to persuade Hamilton to divulge the identity of the individual were unsuccessful. Hamilton stated that this individual feared reprisals by the agency if it was known that the information had been provided to him. However he stated he would continue to attempt to obtain this individuals full cooperation. Hamilton stated that this information coupled with the allegations made by Charles Hayes further raises the possibility that the agency was using INSLAW's PROMIS.

Based on this information the Committee investigators suggest that the Agency be contacted to answer these charges. Additionally, the Committee should ask the department to review the possible Egyptian involvement in the purchase of the PROMIS software.